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THE REGIONAL DIMENSION: SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

UNIDO activities in Asia and the Pacific

Report by the Director-General

Summary

Provides information on activities in the Asia and the Pacific region since the sixth session of the General Conference, in 1995.

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Introduction

1. In response to General Conference resolution GC.6/Res.13, efforts were made to reorient UNIDO activities in the Asia and Pacific region towards a sharper focus on the special needs of the least developed countries (LDCs) in conformity with the general approach endorsed by the policy-making organs in the aforementioned resolution. The present document is submitted in response to paragraph 3 of that resolution; further information on UNIDO work in the region can be found in the *Annual Report of UNIDO* 1996 (IDB.17/10, chap.V, paras. 40-46).

2. To provide such a sharper focus, the programme activities addressed some of the tenets of sustainable development and its social dimensions, among them, promoting entrepreneurship, especially the role of women entrepreneurs, small and medium industries based on the utilization of locally available raw materials and technologies, improvement of indigenous capacity in technology-cum-product development and marketing, environmental issues, attracting foreign investment, human resources development and enhancing agriculture and industry linkages. Activities undertaken during the reporting period have also been conceived taking into account the recommendations contained in the New Delhi Declaration.

3. The identification, planning and implementation of UNIDO programmes and projects in Asia and the Pacific in general and in the region's least developed countries in particular is essentially determined by the following critical factors in the regional UNIDO strategy in support of industrial development: (a) monitoring salient industrial development trends; (b) the actual demand for UNIDO services as reflected in requests; and (c) the potential availability of funding for programme and project proposals.

4. The impressive economic dynamism in most countries of the region has, in the reporting period, witnessed a slackening mainly due to set-backs in export markets for technology products. Nevertheless, it continued to generate significant changes in industrial structures. Notwithstanding considerable variation in countries and subregions, industrial activity has continued to move away from a limited range of low technology and labour-intensive goods to those with a more diversified higher skill and technology base. Both in terms of trade and foreign direct investment, industry in the region has been increasingly integrated with international markets. This is largely attributable to most Governments having achieved substantial progress in regaining and maintaining macroeconomic stability on the one hand, and in progressively introducing outward-looking, export-led industrialization policies on the other.

5. However, while the above trends continued for many parts of the region, the pace and extent of economic progress and reform have differed widely with the newly industrializing economies and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries taking the lead, South Asia following at some distance, the region's economies in transition going through early phases of this process and the majority of LDCs still lagging behind.

6. To counteract the drastic decrease in the UNIDO share of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) resources for industry-related programmes and projects in the region, and in view of the difficulties faced in mobilizing resources from within the region (with the exception of substantial amounts contributed to the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) by China, India and Thailand), UNIDO intensified its efforts in 1996 and 1997 to further mobilize funds from traditional sources of funding (UNDP and IDF) and explore new sources of funding.

7. As a result, total new approvals for the region reached $31.4 million in 1996 against $17.8 million in 1995. As regards UNDP contributions, an amount of $6.5 million was mobilized in 1996 as compared with $2.4 million in 1995. However, funds mobilized under the IDF trust fund scheme amounted to only $6 million in 1996 as compared with $8.1 million for 1995. To date, only a minor portion of IDF resources required to launch the high-impact programme on application of quality principles to the food-processing sector in seven South-East Asian countries (total value $2.7 million) could be secured.

8. Special efforts were also made to tap non-traditional sources of funds such as the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol for the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances ($18.7 million in 1996 as compared with $6.7 million in 1995) and the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC). The project on Abaca—improvement of fibre extraction and identification for higher yielding varieties in the Philippines and Ecuador, with a total value of $1.6 million (of which UNIDO is to implement $760,000)—has been recently approved by CFC. Another project on control and reduction of aflatoxin levels in copra and copra cake covering Fiji, Indonesia, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Western Samoa (with a value of $2.2 million) is under consideration by CFC (see para. 25 below).

9. The dialogue with key development finance institutions was also intensified. In this connection, a memorandum of understanding on working arrangements between the Asian Development Bank and UNIDO was signed in December 1996 by the Director-General of UNIDO and the President of the Bank. UNIDO has also entered competitive bids for two national projects funded by the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

I. TARGET COUNTRIES OF THE SPECIAL PROGRAMME

10. The group of LDCs in the Asia and Pacific region includes a wide variety of countries from Bangladesh with a population of 110 million to Western Samoa with less than 200,000. Viewed from an overall perspective, the industrial bases range from fairly diversified manufacturing activities in Bangladesh to simple cottage-level production in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Pacific Island countries. While the urgent need is perceived in each country to accelerate industrial activities, the following constraints, *inter alia*, have been identified as common to most of them: (a) inadequate industrial policies and weak links between agricultural and industrial sectors; (b) limited supply and inconsistent quality of raw materials; (c) low level of human resources at managerial, entrepreneurial and technical skill levels; (d) poor food security systems and quality control facilities; (e) lack of support to applied R and D services and extension facilities resulting in weak links with commercial enterprises; and (f) particular constraints related to women's access to raw materials, credit, technology, education and training.

11. On its part, UNIDO seeks to reach the target groups through a synergy of activities supplementing ongoing and planned development programmes and projects with specific interventions through appropriate intermediaries in the LDCs of the region.

II. REGIONAL MINISTERIAL MEETING

12. With respect to the plan to hold a meeting of Ministers of Industry in the Asia-Pacific region, there were strong and valid arguments for joining forces with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). However, a number of important new considerations have meanwhile arisen, including the current debate on the future of UNIDO, logistics, substantive preparation, proposed coverage of issues and the appropriate venue. Timing is a particularly crucial aspect. ESCAP has scheduled the next meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology towards the end of November 1997.

13. Therefore, while UNIDO has agreed to participate at the ESCAP conference and will make presentations based on position papers, other options will have to be considered with regard to modalities of defining the position of the Asia and Pacific Group with respect to the items on the provisional agenda of the seventh session of the UNIDO General Conference. In view of severe budgetary constraints, all conceivable options will have to be closely scrutinized. To this effect, informal consultations have been initiated with Member States in the region.

III. REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL PROJECTS

14. It is generally considered that regional and subregional programmes and projects constitute a preferred instrument to cater to the specific needs of industrial development in the Asia and Pacific LDCs. Towards this end, a number of initiatives have been taken leading to the formulation and, in the instances described below, to the implementation of activities having mainly LDCs as primary target countries. The following represents an illustrative, not comprehensive, list of predominantly regionally focused projects. In addition, the relevant high-impact programmes have also been adapted and tailor-made to meet the special requirements of the countries in the region with special emphasis on LDCs.

15. A programme that covers pollution control in the tanning industry in South-East Asia addresses the issue of containment of environmental degradation emanating from that industry. Under this "umbrella project", appropriate cleaner production methods, include recycling of chemicals and chrome recovery. Activities cover testing, selecting and adopting such methods, establishing a relevant database network, disseminating information and introducing environment-friendly technologies. A full-fledged, industrial-scale pilot effluent treatment plant, a laboratory and demonstration facilities for safe sludge disposal will be installed. A comprehensive training programme including workshops and seminars with particular emphasis on technology transfer to small and medium industries is envisaged.

16. Phase II of a project on promotion and development of agro-related metalworking industries in Asian and Pacific LDCs is aimed at sustaining the momentum gained during Phase I. This second phase provides catalytic assistance to selected LDCs in the region to support agricultural production and processing by enabling them to become more effective in the production of agricultural tools used in all stages of the food-growing process. Activities are designed towards

further strengthening of the focal points in each country to be an effective source of information, technology and training for private sector entrepreneurs, establishment of information databases for raw materials demand and supply, upgrading the skills of blacksmith trainers, promotion of small-scale machinery for agro-based food-processing light industries, as well as promotion and development of commercial machinery prototypes.

17. Another regional project aims at increasing awareness and knowledge of government officials and industrial users of energy-saving technologies in the rubber and iron casting industries in both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China. Another project taking place in the ASEAN countries covers awareness-building through seminars/workshops and company diagnosis on the implementation of standardization and total quality management. The aim of the project is to share the experience of Japan in the field, with managers from Government and private industry from those countries. The project is an extension of an ongoing project to introduce diagnostic surveys in Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore.

18. A project is under way to assist the 13-member Asia and Pacific Coconut Community (APCC) in strengthening the sustainability and global competitiveness of the coconut industry. This will be achieved through assistance to APCC members in the formulation of an implementation scheme of APCC codes and standards for coconut-derived products.

19. The holding of the Nanjing Forum '96 was part of a project that aims to promote technology flows from Jiangsu province, China, to other developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region. The Forum dealt with technology cooperation for small- and medium-scale industries for selected developing countries in the region. During the Forum, an indexed compendium of technology offers, investment and joint venture proposals was circulated widely to potential industrial partners in other developing countries, which increased the awareness of cooperation potentials and identified technologies of interest and potential partners.

20. In many Asian countries, artisanal and small-scale gold mining represents an enormous environmental threat because of the concomitant extensive mercury pollution associated with this type of mining. For the people involved in informal gold mining, these activities are, however, the only way of survival by providing employment and income earning opportunities. The preparatory assistance is in line with UNIDO's high-impact programme "Introducing new technologies for global abatement of mercury pollution" which was developed in 1995 for Africa and is now to be replicated for Asian countries affected by mercury pollution from artisanal mining. The project aims to provide reliable information about the environmental impact of informal gold mining in Asia and to identify practical measures and policy approaches for a regional programme that will mitigate the negative environmental impact of small-scale gold mining in Asia.

21. An investment promotion project in the Philippines included the Asian LDCs in a round-table of Investment Promotion Service (IPS) offices, Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) and Investment Promotion Units (IPUs) of the Asia and the Pacific region along with private sector industry. The round-table analysed and reviewed: (a) global and regional trends of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows; (b) mobilizing FDI for countries in the region, especially LDCs, both from within or outside the region; (c) UNIDO investment promotion methodologies; and (d) existing investment promotion strategies in the region. The round-table also made concrete recommendations on action to be taken: (a) on an effective promotion strategy to attract more foreign investment resources to the region, especially to LDCs; (b) on a "cleaner production centres" network inside IPSs and IPAs; (c) on promotion of infrastructure projects using the build-operate-transfer scheme; and (d) on modalities of improving coordination in the region between the network, IPS, IPAs and UNIDO.

22. The fundamental rules for competitive global manufacturing are changing with the emergence of a new approach for company organization, stressing the importance of standardization and total quality management. This approach has been closely identified with key aspects of successful Japanese manufacturers but is rapidly gaining adherence among manufacturers throughout the world. A project on introduction of total quality management and standardization at the company level in ASEAN member countries provides those countries with information and experience on effective tools and methodologies for enhancing a company's productivity through quality management, based on the experience of Japan.

23. An environment-related project on control and regulatory measures concerning motor vehicle emissions is a follow-up to a project that ended in 1995. The second phase foresees preparing guidelines on development and enhancement of motor vehicle emission control programmes in the region, including programmes for individual participating countries and guidelines on regional cooperation, establishing regional training and test centres, arranging two expert group meetings and publishing a newsletter.

24. Another environment-related project aimed at controlling and reducing aflatoxin levels in copra and copra cake (whether for export or for consumption in producing countries) addresses the problem at the exporter or mill level as well as at the producer (village) level. Exporters will be sensitized to health risks of aflatoxins. They will be trained in quality control systems and methods of analysis using modern CD-ROM multimedia interactive courses. These courses will be produced by the project. By mapping aflatoxin levels according to geographical location, it will be possible to identify those areas that are most contaminated. Farmers of these specific areas will be trained in good manufacturing practices.

25. Application of the UNIDO quality programme of the food-processing sector of a cluster of South-East Asian countries is the aim of a project that will demonstrate and institutionalize a practical approach for industry modernization in a group of South-East Asian countries. The project applies modern concepts of quality management and continuous improvement techniques to increase the level of quality and competitiveness and enhance technical cooperation among the participating countries. During the demonstration phase, the programme—through national support institutions—will improve the performance of up to 20 enterprises in each selected country.

IV. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE BOARD

26. The Board may wish to take note of the information provided in the present document.

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THE REGIONAL DIMENSION: AFRICA, IN PARTICULAR THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Report by the Director-General

Summary

Presents the results of the mid-term evaluation of the programme and provides highlights from the recent thirteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

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Introduction

1. The present document is submitted in compliance with the request of the General Conference to report on the implementation of resolution GC.6/Res.11 to the Conference, through the Industrial Development Board. Subsequently, the Board at its sixteenth session adopted decision IDB.16/Dec.13, which called on the Director-General to take a number of concrete measures and requested the Director-General to report on the implementation of that decision to its seventeenth session. The document should be considered by the General Conference in conjunction with the reports to the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Board on the implementation of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) (IDB.15/6 and IDB.16/15).

2. The thirteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI) was held at Accra, Ghana, from 19 to 28 May 1997, preceded by the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization of Africa. The objective was to review progress made towards the industrialization of the African countries, especially within the context of the programme for IDDA. To that effect, the Conference considered the evaluation report of the programme for the Second IDDA (IDDA II) requested by CAMI at its twelfth meeting at Gaborone, Botswana, in 1995.

I. PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND IDDA

3. The IDDA programme was jointly prepared by UNIDO, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It was conceived as an instrument to translate the Lagos Plan of Action into a programme for industrialization to be pursued by African nations with the assistance of the international community. It was issued as a "Programme for the IDDA" in 1982 (IDDA I). In September 1986, the eighth meeting of CAMI recommended the proclamation of the Second IDDA to accelerate the industrialization of Africa. IDDA II, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1994, covers the period 1993-2002.

4. The strategic approach for IDDA II has the following components:

(a) Strengthening inter-linkages between industry and agriculture;

(b) Addressing the issue of poor performance of existing industrial investment plans for rehabilitation and the need to improve public enterprise performance;

(c) Strengthening the African entrepreneurial base;

(d) Addressing the importance of the informal and small-scale sectors;

(e) Putting new emphasis on market orientation;

(f) Stimulating an industrial culture;

(g) Promoting subregional and regional co-operation;

(h) Addressing environmental issues.

II. MID-TERM EVALUATION

5. The mid-term evaluation of the IDDA II programme was jointly conducted by OAU, ECA and UNIDO from January to March 1997. The terms of reference of the evaluation, the composition of the team and field missions for the exercise were jointly decided by the Secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO.

6. The purpose of the evaluation was:

(a) To assess achievements against the stated objectives and expected outputs of the programme

(b) To identify and assess the factors that have both facilitated and impeded the achievement of objectives;

(c) To propose a course of action, both at the policy and programme implementation level, for the design, implementation and monitoring of the programme for the future;

(d) To examine the relationship of the Second IDDA programme with the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization.

7. The evaluation was carried out by two independent UNIDO consultants, who were briefed by the three Secretariats. The evaluation team was supported by staff of the Secretariats of UNIDO, ECA and OAU. Divided into six groups, the team covered the countries in the four subregions. The team visited a sample of 21 countries covering the four subregions (East, West, North and South). African country Permanent Missions to UNIDO based in Vienna were briefed on 14 January 1997 on the terms of reference and scope of the evaluation and the preparations for the country visits.

8. The findings of the evaluation mission and its recommendations were discussed with selected donor countries at UNIDO Headquarters in March 1997. A formal presentation was made at the thirteenth Meeting of CAMI. The findings and recommendations, as fully endorsed by CAMI, are summarized below.

A. Key findings

Programme concept

9. The IDDA II programme, like the Lagos Plan of Action and IDDA I, is an expression of intentions and desires for Africa's industrialization. These intentions were not translated into concrete and practical programmes and specific projects for which funds could be mobilized for implementation. Special implementation mechanisms at the country level recommended under IDDA II were not established, under the mistaken assumption that the existing national machinery, i.e. Ministries of Industry and Trade or Planning, could undertake that responsibility as part of their normal activities.

10. Although IDDA II was recommended by African Governments and endorsed by the UNIDO General Conference and the United Nations General Assembly, the programme itself did not involve the donor community and other United Nations agencies in its design, and consequently there was no endorsement and commitment on their part for implementation. Here it must be observed that the IDDA II programme touched on various areas within the legislative mandates of other United Nations agencies (the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for physical infrastructure, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNDP for human resources development), and yet the programme and its promoters did not establish any inter-agency cooperative mechanisms.

11. In the course of field missions some of the UNDP Resident Coordinators confirmed that, while industrialization was essential for Africa's overall development, it must be based on specific prerequisites. These include manpower and skills development, infrastructural (physical and institutional) development, and stable political conditions induced by good governance. The view was expressed that mere statements of intention with broad, unwieldy and unfocused programmes of industrialization would not yield results. This was also the view of some donor country representatives. It also appeared that many existing bilateral and multilateral programmes were backed by larger financial contributions which on various occasions overshadowed the ongoing IDDA activities which had much smaller financial allocations.

Programme monitoring

12. The role of the Bureau of CAMI and the Joint Secretariat (UNIDO, ECA and OAU) to monitor implementation appeared to have been absorbed in servicing the various meetings of CAMI rather than promoting the involvement of United Nations specialized agencies and the World Bank Group and assisting African countries in seeking bilateral donor support for those aspects of the national programmes in which individual donors were likely to show interest.

Financial allocations

13. The IDDA II biennial allocations of around $10 million from UNIDO were grossly inadequate to support the programme. The evaluation team noted that an alternative use of these funds could have been of assistance to African countries in mobilizing donor support for specific programmes and projects within the programme. This could take the form of specific project identification and preparation, support in annual bilateral negotiations between African countries and donors, participation in the Paris Consultative Group meetings organized by the World Bank, and assistance in building up the absorptive capacity of government agencies responsible for multilateral and bilateral funds utilization and disbursements.

Programme implementation

14. It appeared that UNIDO was the only agency which provided financial and technical support towards the implementation of the programme. UNIDO offered a wide range of technical cooperation services within the framework of IDDA II. A total of 185 projects/activities were implemented during the biennium 1994-1995, and 66 projects during 1996. (Implementation patterns generally feature a considerably lower delivery in the first year of the biennium.)

15. The UNIDO IDDA support programme in Africa focused on strengthening industrial institutions; developing strategies and policies for accelerated industrial development; private sector development with emphasis on strengthening private sector institutions; small and medium industry development; rehabilitation of key industries, including the introduction of cleaner production techniques in some countries; developing human resources for industry; assisting women to meet the challenges of industrial and technological change in a competitive global economy; and promotion of technology and investment.

16. Least developed countries accounted for a high proportion of projects and activities financed from the funds allocated for IDDA. Despite the acute financial crisis faced by the Organization, management ensured that IDDA financial resources were not affected and programme activities were implemented as planned.

17. The projects developed, designed and implemented by UNIDO in the various subsectors at the national and subregional levels were compatible with the overall goals and objectives of IDDA II. Within the limited resources available, projects were developed to meet the broad range of activities envisaged for implementation under the programme. Thus, projects that were implemented were relevant to IDDA programme objectives and in most cases efficiently delivered. While the team highlighted constraints of a political nature, prevailing economic and social constraints also may have negatively affected the desired project results.

B. Key recommendations

18. Bearing in mind the major findings of the evaluation, realizing that the Development Decade is near midpoint, and taking into account the financial and capacity constraints that most African countries are likely to face for the rest of the Decade and beyond, the evaluation made the following recommendations:

(a) The scope and coverage of the programme should be narrowed to make it compatible with each country's capacity to mobilize human, natural and financial resources for its implementation;

(b) Each Government should concentrate on those segments of the programme that are considered as necessary prerequisites for industrial development, while leaving the productive and manufacturing aspects to the private sector;

(c) Governments should intensify their efforts to promote the necessary economic environment and political stability, recognizing that good governance facilitates productive private sector initiatives;

(d) The private sector and the industrial community as a whole should be given support to build up their capacity and enhance their competitiveness;

(e) Emphasis should be placed on developing agro-industry linkages and the attainment of food security, thus building upon the competitive edge of the region;

(f) Due steps should be initiated by Governments to ensure that environmental concerns are addressed in formulating industrial policies and strategies, thereby avoiding future trade restrictions on manufactured products;

(g) Programme activities should be initiated to promote interregional trade, and intraregional linkages and partnerships;

(h) The donor community should be invited to have a serious look at the revised priorities, including the Alliance programme for private sector enhancement through partnerships;

(i) The opinion, endorsement and participation of the private sector, chambers of commerce and other related business associations should be considered in the definition and formulation of policies and programmes;

(j) All development partners (private sector, chambers of commerce and industry, industry associations) have a role to play in the formulation and implementation of national IDDA and Alliance programmes;

(k) The Alliance for Africa's Industrialization should be viewed as a mechanism to draw the attention of African decision makers—both public and private—and the international community to the region's industrial development potential and the need to build on that potential. This approach will enable the Alliance to facilitate partnerships through dialogue and negotiation between African industry and Governments on the one hand, and companies, Governments and NGOs of industrialized countries on the other. The Alliance also constitutes the appropriate mechanism for working in partnership with external sources of finance, technology, market access and higher managerial skills. **The Alliance thus should be used as a tool to reach the goals of IDDA.**

19. These recommendations were an integral part of the overall report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of CAMI, and formed the basis for the formulation of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization which was adopted by the OAU Ministers along with specific resolutions that should facilitate its implementation. The mid-term evaluation recommendations were also endorsed by the Ministers as part of the African common position for the seventh session of the General Conference of UNIDO.

III. CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY

20. Under the theme "Africa's industrialization and the twenty-first century", the Conference undertook to assess the progress of African countries in their economic transformation process and the definition of their strategic

vision to achieve the status of newly industrializing nations in the next 20 to 25 years.

21. A further objective was to ensure the internalization of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization by adopting a Plan of Action and a management structure as well as other proposals to operationalize the Alliance.

22. The Conference adopted four important resolutions covering the following issues:

(a) Implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization;

(b) Mobilization of funds for implementation of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization;

(c) African common position for the thirteenth session of the Programme and Budget Committee, the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Industrial Development Board and the seventh General Conference of UNIDO;

(d) Future of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

23. The results of the Conference were presented by the Chairman, the Honourable Minister of Trade and Industry of Ghana, to the thirty-third session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit at Harare, Zimbabwe. As a result, the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted an important declaration on Africa's industrialization and in support of UNIDO's efforts to assist Africa.

24. The full text of the Plan of Action is contained in a conference room paper (IDB.17/CRP.4). CAMI resolutions and the Plan of Action, as well as the OAU declaration, were distributed to all Permanent Missions with an information note dated 11 June 1997. Copies in Arabic, English and French are available upon request at the documents distribution counter.

25. In parallel with the thirteenth meeting of CAMI, two major UNIDO events, which included participants from the World Bank, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, international and regional African private sector associations and business people, were the Second Private Sector Forum and the Second Round Table of African Investment Promotion Agencies. Important recommendations made by both meetings were fully endorsed by the Conference to serve as guidelines for the development of future cooperation programmes in Africa.

IV. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE BOARD

26. The Board may wish to take note of the information contained in the present document.

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INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT PROMOTION

Report by the Director-General

Summary

Reports on the implementation of decision IDB.16/Dec.16, as requested in paragraph (i) of that decision.

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Introduction

1. In decision IDB.16/Dec.16, the Industrial Development Board requested the Director-General to report on certain aspects of the development of the industrial investment programme. The present report is concerned with specific issues raised in that decision.

2. It is to be noted that developments subsequent to the adoption of that decision by the Board at its sixteenth session, including the ongoing debate on the future role and functions of UNIDO, preclude some of the action requested by the Board in that decision. For example, the element related to an assessment of resource implications within the 1998-1999 programme and budgets is linked to the establishment of a budget ceiling for that biennium. Similarly, the request to the Director-General to expand investment appraisal and promotion activities is linked to pre-feasibility studies, which is among the activities under discussion by the intersessional working group. In this connection, the Secretariat would be pleased to provide information on any aspect related to UNIDO industrial investment promotion activities to assist the Member States in their deliberations.

I. PLAN OF WORK

3. The Board requested the Director-General "To develop a plan to strengthen the investment promotion programmes in line with the identified priorities, recognizing the weight attached to the programmes, and to provide an assessment of resource implications within the 1998-1999 programme and budgets."

4. In the light of the ongoing debate on the future of UNIDO and in the absence of resource allocations for the 1998-1999 programme and budgets, it is not possible to develop a plan of the nature requested by the Board. However, a brief conceptual sketch of the new programme is given here.

5. From the current debate and the views expressed by Member States, it would be essential to develop close integration between investment, technology and information activities at Headquarters, so that a complete package of services can be offered to developing countries seeking to establish international partnerships for industrial growth and competitiveness. The eventual aim is to establish a network, with UNIDO at its hub, of information and promotion services that will facilitate investment and technology flows to developing countries. The network would encompass the UNIDO IPS and similar offices, global technology centres, industrial associations and other focal points. Effective operation of the network should bring together activities at the governmental, institutional and private sector levels, thereby enhancing their ability to attract investment and technology. Account would be taken of upstream activities, but these would be complemented by capacity-building, notably training in investment project preparation, appraisal, investment promotion techniques, technology transfer negotiations and networking. Emphasis would also be given to the development of mechanisms, tools and methodologies that form the basis for a sound investment and technology promotion programme.

6. Thus, the new programme would consist of related activities, which could be supported by other parts of UNIDO dealing with private sector development, small- and medium-scale industry and specialized sectoral technology areas.

II. EXPANSION OF THE IPS NETWORK

7. In decision IDB.16/Dec.16, the Board requested the Director-General "... to continue to increase the number of Investment Promotion Service offices in developing countries and to strengthen all relevant industrial investment promotion activities..." and "... to try to regionalize Investment Promotion Service offices which could serve a number of countries in certain regions ..."

8. The traditional IPS office remains the most effective catalyst for promoting international industrial investment partnerships. Through promotional events, the delegates programme and individual project promotion, these offices serve to benefit not only small and medium industries in developing countries but also the host countries of IPS offices. Entrepreneurs in the host country have the opportunity to extend their operations into the developing countries in cooperation with local sponsors identified by UNIDO. In 1996, the UNIDO IPS network successfully promoted investment projects to a value of $452 million.

9. The standard IPS offices are being complemented by a "second generation" of other types of offices and agreements. The expansion of the network is encountering difficulties arising from financial constraints in both developed and developing countries. Faced with these constraints, UNIDO has actively explored new forms of collaboration, that will allow the Organization to reach investors in developed and developing countries as well as in countries with economies in transition.

10. An example of the "second generation" offices is IPS Seoul. In this venture, which started in February 1997, UNIDO has as a partner the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). This collaboration considerably enhances the IPS office's ability to promote outward investment, as the IPS office has access to both

the expertise and resources of KOICA. This form of partnership with a development assistance organization holds potential for other IPS offices as well.

11. A second initiative is the Investment and Technology Promotion Initiative (ITPI), which has been established in New Delhi. This office, like the Centre for International Industrial Cooperation (CIIC) in Moscow, has the broad mandate to promote the inward and outward flow of not only investment, but also technology.

12. The UNIDO agreement with NIMTECH (IDB.16/11, chap. II) was at the forefront of the diversification of the network. NIMTECH has now signed a trust fund agreement for initially $190,000 to financially support UNIDO programmes. Through its association with NIMTECH and the 1996 Cleaner Production Forum, UNIDO has been able to extend its investment promotion work to the field of cleaner production.

13. UNIDO and the St. Petersburg Regional Foundation for Scientific and Technological Development recently signed an agreement to establish a focal point in the large north-west region of the Russian Federation. The purpose is to promote business partnerships between SMEs in that region and companies in developed and developing countries.

14. The network of UNIDO investment promotion units (IPUs) is steadily expanding in the various developing regions. Unlike IPS offices, IPUs are financed by sources other than host country Governments. At the request of the Saudi Consulting House (SCH) in Riyadh, a technical cooperation programme to establish a unit at SCH is under implementation. Should an IPU be established at SCH it will be linked to the UNIDO IPS network as well as to UNIDO focal points in investment promotion throughout the world. Countries in the Gulf subregion, including the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, have shown keen interest in establishing similar units in order to expand this network in the subregion. Investment promotion units—some with a regional dimension—are also planned in Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines and other countries.

15. Efforts have also been made to regionalize the activities of IPS offices within host countries. In China, IPS Beijing has established a regional network of field stations in the provinces and cities for long-term assistance in investment promotion, utilizing the tools and methodologies developed by UNIDO. The network now covers some 10 provinces. Networking to the outlying provinces is also evident in projects in Argentina, Brazil and India. CIIC Moscow has signed cooperation agreements with eleven regions in the Russian Federation. Requests for setting up UNIDO investment promotion units have been received from the Orenburg, Lipetsk and Voronezh regions of the Russian Federation.

16. Another example is the project to set up regional offices in south-east Anatolia, in cooperation with its Regional Development Agency, in order to assist local entrepreneurs in formulating investment projects and attracting business partners from the rest of the country as well as from abroad. Financed by UNDP ($750,000), the project was initiated by IPS Istanbul, which had planned to act as a link between the regional offices and foreign partners. This function will have to be assumed by the Regional Development Agency, IPS Istanbul having been closed down in January 1997.

17. Concerning the general strengthening of UNIDO investment promotion activities, the annexes to the present document indicate the range and extent of UNIDO's involvement in recipient countries, with special emphasis on Africa. Additional details in narrative form will be provided in conference room paper IDB.17/CRP.3.

III. STRENGTHENING COORDINATION BETWEEN THE IPS OFFICES AND UNIDO HEADQUARTERS

18. The Board further requested the Director-General "... to further strengthen coordination between the Investment Promotion Service offices and UNIDO Headquarters, as well as among the Investment Promotion Service offices themselves for possible partnership of investment projects".

19. Each IPS office is given sufficient scope to introduce improvements and advances in the work programme. However, a situation is to be avoided where the IPS office acts as a stand-alone operation with inadequate contact with Headquarters. Therefore, an intensive effort has been undertaken over the past six months to strengthen the links between IPS offices and Headquarters. This effort has encompassed substantive matters, where the programmes being implemented by the IPS office have been strengthened by contributions from Headquarters and vice versa. An integration effort has also taken place in administration, with auditing exercises to ensure that practices in IPS offices are in accordance with those being followed at Headquarters.

Staff exchange programme

20. One initiative undertaken to strengthen co-ordination is the staff exchange programme. Coordination requires an in-depth knowledge by the services in the IPS network of the work being undertaken at Headquarters and vice versa. To promote this knowledge UNIDO has developed a staff exchange programme, whereby staff

members from IPS offices are given an intensive insight into work being undertaken at Headquarters, notably in the fields of investment, technology and information. IPS Tokyo participated in this scheme in February 1997 and plans are under way to extend this exchange programme to IPS Athens and IPS Milan/Bologna. Additionally, a programme has been put forward to invite delegates to Vienna for an orientation programme into UNIDO activities. Full realization of this concept is constrained by a lack of funding. However, delegates are being invited to Headquarters on an individual basis, for example the Brazilian delegate in IPS Paris, where their work closely coincides with projects being developed and implemented by Headquarters.

Staff performance appraisal

21. Another tool being used to ensure closer coordination between the IPS network and Headquarters is the staff performance evaluation system. This system has been extended to include staff engaged in IPS offices. By extending this system, UNIDO ensures that the goals of IPS offices are clearly linked with the objectives and operations of Headquarters.

Decentralization

22. Over the past six months procedures have been put in place to decentralize a number of administrative functions from Headquarters to the IPS office. These functions are in the fields of finance, personnel, procurement and the delegate programmes. The new procedures are described in the revised version of the *Operational Manual for IPS Offices*, which will be issued shortly.

23. During the reporting period, Internal Audit examined operations in three IPS offices: Paris, Tokyo and Warsaw. These audits represented a new initiative to ensure compliance with UNIDO practices. The results of these audits have shown a marked improvement, notably in the field of financial management.

Streamlining of administrative procedures and strengthening of financial foundation of the network

24. Many IPS offices have devised schemes for raising additional funds by charging fees for services rendered, but these efforts have yet to be aligned with UNIDO's financial and administrative regulations, rules and procedures. UNIDO's position as a neutral, non-profit intergovernmental organization must be respected. Currently, a working group in UNIDO is examining the procedures to ensure that the charging of fees is in accordance with UNIDO's financial rules and regulations.

IV. DELEGATES PROGRAMME

25. The Board also requested the Director-General "to further promote and increase the participation of representatives of the developing countries in the orientation of delegates programmes".

26. The delegates programme is vital to UNIDO's investment promotion programme and the Organization is exploring new avenues of finance to expand this programme. To date, host Governments, UNDP, the European Commission and private sector funds have been utilized to support this programme, and sources have expanded recently to include IDDA. Considerable effort has been given to this Programme in the past six months: firstly, to diversify the countries from which delegates are selected, bearing in mind UNIDO priorities in Africa and secondly to ensure that the South-South dimension is suitably incorporated into the programme. (Details of the current status of the delegates programme are provided in annex III to the present document.)

27. A major obstacle to the expansion of the delegates programme beyond the question of finance is the availability of space within the IPS offices. In overcoming this problem, UNIDO will be looking increasingly to the second generation of IPS offices in the developing countries to extend the delegates programme. Offices such as those established in Bahrain, Beijing, New Delhi and Seoul have the potential to offer training to representatives from other developing countries, thereby encouraging economic cooperation among developing countries. Delegates normally arrive with a portfolio of projects from the home country which are, over the period of assignment, promoted in the host country. This can have a significant impact on regional cooperation, for example in the South-East Asian region.

V. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE BOARD

28. The Board may wish to take note of the information contained in the present document.

Annex I

INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED OR PLANNED
September 1996 - December 1997

Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Africa										
Regional Africa				X	X		X		X	
Algeria					X	X		X	X	
Angola						X				
Benin		X						X		X
Burkina Faso					X			X		
Cameroon		X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Côte d'Ivoire				X		X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti						X				X
Eritrea						X		X		
Ethiopia	X			X	X	X		X		X
Ghana	X				X			X	X	
Guinea								X		
Guinea-Bissau		X			X					
Kenya						X				
Madagascar			X	X	X		X		X	X
Mali			X		X			X		
Mauritius						X				
Morocco						X		X		
Mozambique								X		
Namibia								X		
Nigeria						X		X		X
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X								

Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Senegal						X		X		
Seychelles		X								
Togo								X		
Tunisia						X				X
Uganda								X		
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zambia						X				
Zimbabwe	X				X					
Asia										
Regional Asia			X							
Cambodia						X		X		
China					X	X			X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X		X	X		X	X	X		X
India			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia										X
Iran, Islamic Republic of						X				
Lao People's Democratic Republic						X				
Malaysia						X				
Maldives						X				
Nepal						X				
Pakistan			X	X		X	X			X
Papua New Guinea				X	X	X		X		X

Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Philippines				X		X	X	X		X
Samoa	X									
Sri Lanka						X				
Thailand	X					X				X
Viet Nam	X					X				X
Arab Countries										
Regional Arab Countries	X									
Bahrain	X					X		X		X
Egypt	X					X				
Jordan					X			X		X
Lebanon						X				X
Palestine						X				
Qatar					X	X				
Saudi Arabia	X				X	X				X
United Arab Emirates						X				
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Regional Latin America			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Regional Caribbean			X			X	X		X	X
Argentina	X		X			X		X	X	X
Bolivia						X				
Brazil			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia	X				X	X		X		X

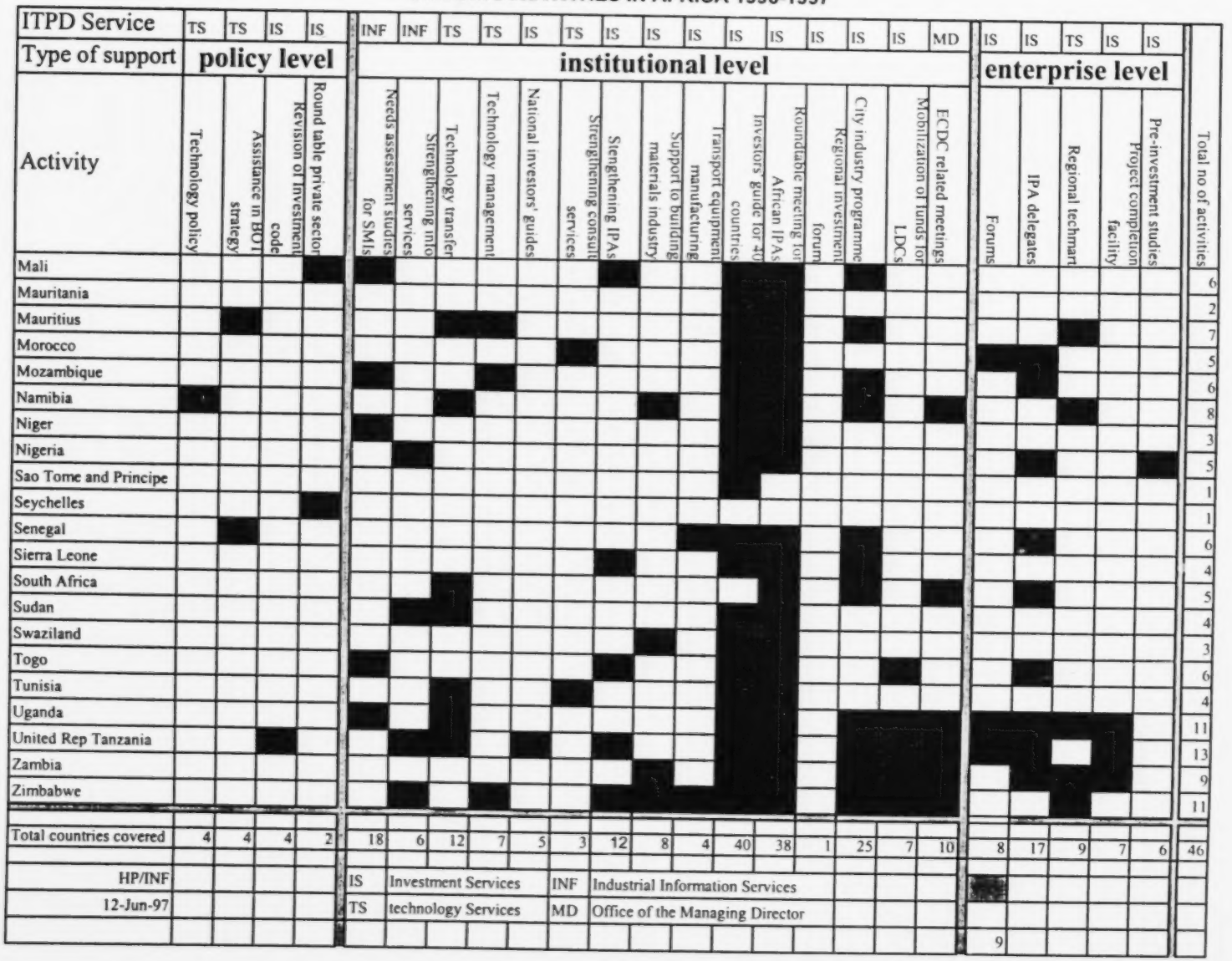
Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Guatemala	X				X			X		
Haiti						X				
Honduras	X		X		X	X			X	X
Jamaica						X				
Mexico						X		X		
Nicaragua						X				
Paraguay						X				
Peru	X		X		X	X		X	X	X
Uruguay						X				
Venezuela						X				
Europe and NIS										
Albania						X				
Armenia						X		X		
Azerbaijan						X				
Belarus	X				X	X	X	X		X
Bosnia and Herzegovina					X	X				X
Croatia						X				
Czech Republic						X				X
Kazakstan						X				
Kyrgyzstan								X		X
Poland						X				X
Republic of Moldova	X	X		X	X	X		X		
Romania						X				
Russian Federation						X	X			X

Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Slovakia						X				
Slovenia						X				
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Turkey	X			X		X		X	X	
Yugoslavia						X				
Ukraine						X				

Annex II

Investment and Technology Promotion Division
ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA 1996-1997
ITPD Service
Type of support
Activity
policy level
Technology policy
Assistance in BOT strategy
Revision of Investment code
Round table private sector
institutional level
Needs assessment studies for SMIs
Strengthening info services
Technology transfer
Technology management
National investors' guides
Strengthening consult services
Stengthening IPAs
Support to building materials industry
Transport equipment manufacturing
Investors' guide for 40 countries
Roundtable meeting for African IPAs
Regional investment forum
City industry programme
Mobilization of funds for LDCs
ECDC related meetings
enterprise level
Forums
IPA delegates
Regional techmart
Project completion facility
Pre-investment studies
Total no of activities
Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Rep
Chad
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinee-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi

Investment and Technology Promotion Division
ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA 1996-1997



Annex III

DELEGATES PROGRAMME 1996-1997

Region	Delegates	Host venue	Region	Delegates	Host venue
AFRICA			Philippines	1	IPS Vienna
Algeria	1	IPS Paris	Philippines	1	IPS Tokyo
Benin	1	IPS Paris	Philippines	1	IPS Paris
Burkina Faso	1	IPS Paris	Sri Lanka	1	IPS Tokyo
Cameroon	1	IPS Paris	Thailand	1	IPS Paris
Côte d'Ivoire	1	IPS Paris	Thailand	1	IPS Vienna
Côte d'Ivoire	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**		
Ethiopia	1	IPS Athens	Argentina	1	IPS Paris
Ghana	1	IPS Vienna	Brazil	1	IPS Paris
Guinea	1	IPS Paris	Guatemala	1	IPS Paris
Mali	1	IPS Paris	Mexico	1	IPS Milan
Morocco	1	IPS Tokyo	Mexico	1	IPS Paris
Morocco	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	Peru	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
Mozambique	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	**EUROPE AND NIS**		
Nigeria	1	IPS Paris	Armenia	1	IPS Athens
Senegal	1	IPI Walloon region	Belarus	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
Tunisia	1	IPS Tokyo	Belarus	1	IPS Athens
Tunisia	1	IPS Vienna	Czech Republic	1	IPS Tokyo
Uganda	1	NIMTECH	Czech Republic	1	IPS Zurich
United Republic of Tanzania	1	ITPI India	Republic of Moldova	1	NIMTECH
ASIA			Republic of Moldova	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
Cambodia	1	IPS Tokyo	Republic of Moldova	1	IPS Athens
China	1	IPS Milan	Romania	1	IPS Zurich
China	1	IPS Paris	Slovakia	1	IPS Tokyo
China	1	IPS Vienna	The former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	The former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia	1	IPS Athens
India	2	IPS Milan	Turkey	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
India	1	IPS Paris	Ukraine	1	IPS Athens
India	1	IPS Zurich	Uzbekistan	1	IPS Tokyo
Indonesia	1	IPS Vienna	**ARAB COUNTRIES**		
Mongolia	1	IPS Tokyo	Palestine	1	IPS Milan
Philippines	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	Palestine	1	IPS Paris

a/ Covering the period September 1996 to December 1997, including planned placements as at 15 May 1997.

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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Seventh session
Vienna, 1-5 December 1997
Item 21 (a) of the provisional agenda

THE REGIONAL DIMENSION: AFRICA (IN PARTICULAR THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA)

African common position

Submitted by the Director-General

1. The African common position, as contained in resolution 1(XIII), was adopted by the thirteenth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI), held at Accra, Ghana, in May 1997. The common position was subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its 33rd meeting, held at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997.

2. In adopting the common position, CAMI requested the Director-General of UNIDO to communicate the report of the thirteenth meeting of CAMI, including the African common position, to all members of UNIDO and to submit it as an official document of the seventh session of the General Conference of UNIDO to be held in Vienna in December 1997.

3. In compliance with paragraph 6 of CAMI resolution 1(XIII), the text of the African common position as adopted at CAMI and the OAU Assembly is contained in the annex to the present document. Owing to financial restrictions, the full report of the meeting is available with the Secretariat only in the original languages of CAMI, namely Arabic, English and French, and can be provided to delegations upon request.

For reasons of economy, this document has been printed in a limited number. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies of documents to meetings.

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Annex

AFRICAN COMMON POSITION FOR THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION, VIENNA, DECEMBER 1997

1. Africa is operating in a completely changing world economy characterized by the transformation of production structures and technologies, the liberalization and globalization of the world economy and integration in he international markets and finance. In response to the economic crisis, African countries have engaged in economic reforms and new policy approaches. These measures are aimed at creating an enabling environment for investments by liberalizing factor and product markets, removing distortions, empowering the private sector, privatizing State-owned enterprises and establishing a rule of law.

2. Africa urgently needs to meet the challenges of domestic development and the reorganization and transformation of its economic sector in order to compete with the other economies of the world. It needs an effective partnership to embark on the path of industrialization and to process its vast natural resources.

3. In this exercise, Africa needs the full cooperation of the international community, especially the developed and developing economies and markets. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which is at a crossroads, is one of the international forums that can fully complement the efforts of the African countries to industrialize. This document advocates the survival and even the reinforcement of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and tries to identify the major elements of a Common African Position for the seventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to be held at Vienna in December 1997.

REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Recognition of reform efforts based on the Yaoundé Declaration

4. Four years ago, the member States of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization requested the Director-General to undertake substantive reforms in order to make it an action-oriented institution and to increase its effectiveness. This meeting recognizes the efforts made so far by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement the Yaoundé Declaration, particularly in the reform area.

Implications for Africa of the report of the seventh special session of the Industrial Development Board

5. The African Group supports the common elements on the future role and functions of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization contained in IDB/S.7/Dec.3, annex.

6. Concerning the structure of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the international community should ensure that:

(a) The United Nations Industrial Development Organization remains a specialized and dynamic agency for industrial development;

(b) The United Nations Industrial Development Organization continues to receive adequate financial support for its programmes, particularly for Africa-related programmes;

(c) The African continent is given an adequate role and representation in the management of the future United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

7. The African Group welcomes the priority and emphasis given to the needs of developing countries, particularly African countries and least developed countries.

8. The African Group notes with great appreciation the consistency between the priorities and activities identified in the final report adopted by the seventh special session of the Industrial Development Board and the objectives and thematic priorities in the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization initiative. It further wishes to highlight the promotion of small and medium-scale industries and enterprises, agro-based industries, investment promotion and environment-related services as well as the development of human resources related to the implementation of specific programmes and projects.

9. The African Group supports the decentralization of activities and the strengthening of field representation

advocated by the Industrial Development Board at its seventh special session. To this end, consideration should be given to the establishment of subregional offices in Africa, which should be provided with adequate resources.

THE AFRICAN POSITION ON SPECIFIC AGENDA ITEMS

Agenda item 14: Development of human resources for industry

10. The seventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should:

(a) Request the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to deal as a matter of top priority with the development of African indigenous entrepreneurship and increase substantially its support of African governments and African regional institutions dealing with the promotion of industrial and technological manpower. In this context, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization technical assistance programme should give priority to training African entrepreneurs and top industrial managers as well as skilled manpower for industry;

(b) Call upon the developed countries and the newly industrialized ones to support the efforts of the African countries in the training of industrial and technical manpower, especially by providing scholarships for African workers, students and entrepreneurs in the industrial sector;

(c) Call upon African countries and the private sector to focus on programmes and projects for training indigenous entrepreneurs and technical industrial manpower needed for existing industries or industries to be created.

Agenda item 15: Integration of women into industrial development

11. The seventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should:

(a) Reaffirm the importance of the integration of women into industrial development in the context of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization response to sustainable development, as called for in Agenda 21;

(b) Request the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action concerning the integration of women in industrial development, to give priority everywhere in Africa to the creation and management of small and medium-scale industries by female entrepreneurs and to intensify cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the African Development Bank in mobilizing the resources needed to implement the related national projects and regional programmes;

(c) Urge all African countries to pass legislation at the national level to remove practices that discriminate against girl children and women and to extend to them equal opportunities in education, training, technology and occupational mobility, thereby promoting their role in industrial development.

Agenda item 6: Environmentally sustainable industrial development

12. The seventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should:

(a) Request the Director-General to enhance the ability of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to render assistance for ecologically sustainable industrial development to developing countries;

(b) Urge the Director-General to seek access to all available resources for the implementation of Agenda 21 in support of ecologically sustainable industrial development;

(c) Request the Director-General to promote United Nations Industrial Development Organization assistance to developing countries in their implementation of international environmental agreements and conventions relating to industry;

(d) Further request the Director-General, in close cooperation with African countries, to take into consideration the following:

(i) The enhancement of the transfer of cleaner production technologies and techniques to developing countries under most favoured nation arrangements;

(ii) The need to promote technical cooperation among developing countries in environment-related matters, particularly those matters that concern the generation and transfer of clean technologies;

(iii) The need to promote the capacity of African countries to produce environmentally sound technologies and to arrest environmental degradation;

(iv) The need to disseminate information on environmental risks and protection.

Agenda item 17: Industrialization of the least developed countries

13. The seventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should:

(a) Appeal to the international community, especially the developed countries, the newly industrialized nations, regional and international financial institutions and direct private investors, to ensure financing for the Industrial Action Programme of Least Developed Countries, as called for in General Conference resolution GC.5/Res.16;

(b) Request the Director-General to ensure effective implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the third Ministerial Symposium on the Industrialization of LDCs, held at Vienna in December 1995, as well as the second Ministerial Symposium on the Industrialization of the Least Developed Countries, held at Yaoundé in December 1993;

(c) Further request the Director-General to continue his full support for the activities of the least developed countries programme and to ensure that this programme is effectively and efficiently implemented;

(d) Also request the Director-General to increase and strengthen field representation in the least developed countries.

Agenda item 18: Private sector development

14. The seventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should:

(a) Call upon African countries to intensify their efforts to create and sustain an enabling environment for private sector development and the growth of private capital inflows, especially in productive activities, by setting up the necessary macro-economic framework, which would emphasize improving infrastructural and human resources development capacities;

(b) Invite African countries to promote and develop a strong and efficient national private sector;

(c) Request the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in close cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, to elaborate a comprehensive programme of assisting African countries in the creation, promotion and development of indigenous industrial entrepreneurs as well as top industrial managers;

(d) Invite all of Africa's development partners, particularly those in the private sector, to lend their economic, technical and financial support to the economic and industrial development efforts of African countries in the most productive investments.

Agenda item 19: The regional dimension: Africa (in particular the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa)

15. The programme of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa is a basic framework for coordinating industrialization cooperation efforts in Africa. The just-concluded mid-term evaluation report has shown that a lot of effort and resources are still needed to make the Decade a success. It is therefore expected that the international community will commit itself to achieving the goals of the Decade.

16. The seventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should agree on the following specific measures for accelerating the implementation of the programme of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa:

(a) The lessons learned from the mid-term evaluation of the programme of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the level of project implementation should be fully taken into account;

(b) National programmes for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa should be regularly updated and monitored by national committees in which the private sector is fully involved and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should provide support, on request, for this purpose;

(c) To facilitate the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the Decade pro-

grammes, an enabling environment for investment promotion should be provided;

(d) The Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, should hold consultations with the President of the African Development Bank on measures to mobilize financial resources and to improve investment-related aspects of the Decade programme.

17. The seventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should invite the Director-General of United Nations Industrial Development Organization to:

(a) Provide, on request, adequate and concrete technical and material support to African countries in order to ensure that the priority programme of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa can be fully implemented, taking into account the corrective measures to be taken after the mid-term evaluation;

(b) Provide concrete technical, material and financial support to African countries in their programmes for promoting, developing and strengthening the indigenous private sector.

18. The seventh session of the General Conference should also request the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to:

(a) Assist in the preparation and implementation of an expanded programme for entrepreneurial training and development, including, *inter alia*, the preparation of business plans, the development of linkages with foreign enterprises, the dissemination of information, the provision of advanced management training for local entrepreneurs and the development of sustainable institutional facilities for this purpose in Africa;

(b) Provide periodic reports on and evaluations of the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and activities related to programme objectives and achievements, taking into account the resources allocated to the Decade.

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PROPERTY OF
PRINCETON
COLLECTION

MATTERS RELATED TO INTERGOVERNMENTAL, NON-GOVERNMENTAL, GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Note by the Director-General

Summary

Provides information on events related to agreements with intergovernmental organizations and to consultative status of non-governmental organizations associated with the work of UNIDO since the sixth session of the General Conference.

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Introduction

1. In accordance with Article 19 of the Constitution, the General Conference, at its first session, issued guidelines according to which the Director-General, with the approval of the Industrial Development Board, may enter into agreements or establish appropriate relations with certain organizations (decision GC.1/Dec.41, annex). Paragraphs 4, 11 and 19 of the guidelines stipulate that the Director-General shall report to the Conference at each regular session on any agreements with intergovernmental or governmental organizations or other organizations of the United Nations system entered into by him on behalf of the Organization and on any consultative relations established since the preceding regular session. The present document complies with those stipulations, and provides information on related events that have taken place since the sixth session of the General Conference.

I. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

2. Since the sixth regular session of the General Conference, the Director-General has concluded appropriate relationship agreements with the following six intergovernmental organizations (IGOs):

Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Cooperation Services for Fishery Products in Africa (INFOPECHE)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)

International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR)

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)

Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

This brings the number of IGOs with which the Director-General has concluded appropriate relationship agreements to 37 (see annex I) since UNIDO became a specialized agency.

II. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

3. At its fifteenth and seventeenth sessions the Board, in decisions IDB.15/Dec.11 and IDB.17/Dec.8 decided to grant consultative status with UNIDO to seven non-governmental organizations (NGOs), bringing to a total of 115 the number of NGOs in consultative status with UNIDO. A listing of those NGOs is provided in annex II.

Annex I

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE CONCLUDED

(as of 1 November 1997: 51 organizations)

Name of organization	Abbreviation/ acronym	Authority/ decision	Background information document
*African Development Bank	ADB	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*African Intellectual Property Organization	OAPI	IDB.6/Dec.19	IDB.6/15
African Posts and Telecommunications Union	APTU	IDB.4/Dec.44	IDB.4/6
*African Regional Centre for Technology	ARCT	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*African Regional Organization for Standardization	ARSO	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	ACCT	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
Andean Parliament		IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization	AIDMO	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization	ALECSO	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
Arab Maghreb Union	AMU	IDB.17/Dec.7	IDB.17/21
*Arab Union for Cement and Building Materials	AUCBM	IDB.3/Dec.43	IDB.3/24
*Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	AALCC	IDB.10/Dec.20	IDB.10/16/Add.1
*Asian and Pacific Coconut Community	APCC	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
Black Sea Economic Cooperation	BSEC	IDB.15/Dec.10	IDB.15/8/Add.1
Caribbean Community	CARICOM	IDB.5/Dec.40	IDB.5/22
*Caribbean Development Bank	CDB	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Cartagena Agreement	JUNAC	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Central African Customs and Economic Union	CPCEU/UDEAC	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Central African States' Development Bank	CASDB/BDEAC	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	COMESA	IDB.4/Dec.44	IDB.4/6
*Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	GCC	IDB.10/Dec.20	IDB.10/16
Council for Arab Economic Unity	CAEU	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
Development Bank of the Great Lakes States	BDEGL	IDB.10/Dec.20	IDB.10/16
*Economic Cooperation Organization	ECO	IDB.11/Dec.35	IDB.11/18
*European Union	EU	IDB.6/Dec.19	IDB.6/15
*Financial Fund for the Plata Basin Development	FONPLATA	IDB.8/Dec.39	IDB.8/44
*Fund for Solidarity and Economic Development of the West African Economic Community	FOSIDEC	IDB.6/Dec.19	IDB.6/15/Add.1
*Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries	GEPLACEA	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting	GOIC	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Cooperation Services for Fishery Products in Africa	INFOPECHE	IDB.15/Dec.10	IDB.15/8
*International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	ICGEB	IDB.15/Dec.10	IDB.15/8
*International Centre for Public Enterprises	ICPE	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*International Center for Scientific and Technical Information	ICSTI	IDB.5/Dec.40	IDB.5/22
*International Institute of Refrigeration	IIR	IDB.15/Dec.10	IDB.15/8
International Jute Organization	IJO	IDB.4/Dec.44	IDB.4/6
*International Lead and Zinc Study Group	ILZSG	IDB.5/Dec.40	IDB.5/22
*International Organization for Migration	IOM	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*International Pepper Community	IPC	IDB.8/Dec.39	IDB.8/44
International Tropical Timber Organization	ITTO	IDB.5/Dec.40	IDB.5/22
Islamic Centre for Development of Trade	ICDT	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
Islamic Development Bank	ISDB	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	ISESCO	IDB.11/Dec.35	IDB.11/18
Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development	IFSTAD	IDB.8/Dec.39	IDB.8/44

Name of organization	Abbreviation/ acronym	Authority/ decision	Background information document
*Latin American Integration Association	LAIA/ALADI	IDB.11/Dec.35	IDB.11/18
*League of Arab States	LAS	IDB.9/Dec.18	IDB.9/19
*Senegal River Development Organization	OMVS	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Organization of African Unity	OAU	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*Organization of the Islamic Conference	OIC	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme	SACEP	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31
*West African Development Bank	WADB	IDB.2/Dec.28	IDB.2/31

* Agreement concluded.

Annex II

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVING CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH UNIDO

(as of 1 November 1997: 115 organizations)

Name of organization	Abbreviation/ acronym	Authority/ decision	Background information document
African Technical Association	ATA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organizations	AAPSO	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Agri-Energy Roundtable, Inc.	AER	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
Arab Federation for Food Industries	AFFI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizers Producers	AFCFP	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Arab Iron and Steel Union	AISU	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Arab Sugar Federation	ASF	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
Association of African Development Finance Institutions	AADFI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
Association of Latin American Industrialists	AILA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Austrian Senior Experts Pool	ASEP	IDB.15/Dec.11	IDB.15/11
Austrian Society for Environment and Technology	OGUT	IDB.17/Dec.8	IDB.17/12
Austro-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce		IDB.4/Dec.45	IDB.4/17
Club of Dakar		IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council Limited	CIPAC	IDB.4/Dec.45	IDB.4/17
Environmental Development Action in the Third World	ENDA	IDB.15/Dec.11	IDB.15/11/Add.1
European Federation of Management Consultants' Associations	FEACO	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
European Federation of National Engineering Associations	FEANI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
European Federation of National Maintenance Societies	EFNMS	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
European Fertilizer Manufacturers' Association	EFMA	IDB.5/Dec.41	IDB.5/23
European Organization for Quality	EOQ	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
European Regional Industrial Development Organization	ERIDO	IDB.14/Dec.24	IDB.14/23
European Union of Public Relations	EUPR	IDB.14/Dec.24	IDB.14/23
Federation of African Consultants	FECA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
Forum Francophone des Affaires	FFA	IDB.14/Dec.24	IDB.14/23
International Forum		IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Institute of Higher Management	ISG	IDB.8/Dec.40	IDB.8/14
International Academy of Architecture	IAA	IDB.8/Dec.40	IDB.8/14
International Academy of Engineering	IAE	IDB.11/Dec.36	IDB.11/16
International Academy of Technological Sciences		IDB.10/Dec.21	IDB.10/13
International Alliance of Women	IAW	IDB.8/Dec.40	IDB.8/14
International Association for Cereal Science and Technology	ICC	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Association for Hydraulic Research	IAHR	IDB.6/Dec.20	IDB.6/4
International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience		IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property	AIPPI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
International Association of Crafts and Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises	IACME	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Association of Islamic Banks	IAIB	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Association of Trading Organizations for a Developing World	ASTRO	IDB.4/Dec.45	IDB.4/17
International Centre for Earth Construction	CRATerre	IDB.6/Dec.20	IDB.6/4
International Centre for the Training of Bank Professionals	CIFPB	IDB.6/Dec.20	IDB.6/4
International Chamber of Commerce	ICC	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Committee for Plastics in Agriculture	CIPA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	ICFTU	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Cooperative Alliance	ICA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation	CIB	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Council of Graphic Design Associations	ICOGRADA	IDB.8/Dec.40	IDB.8/14
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design	ICSID	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Council of Women	ICW	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Federation for Heat Treatment and Surface Engineering	IFHT	IDB.8/Dec.40	IDB.8/14

Name of organization	Abbreviation/ acronym	Authority/ decision	Background information document
International Federation for Information Processing	IFIP	IDB.14/Dec.24	IDB.14/23
International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering	IFMBE	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Federation of Agricultural Producers	IFAP	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Federation of Automatic Control	IFAC	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
International Federation of Business and Professional Women	IFBPW	IDB.4/Dec.45	IDB.4/17
International Federation of Consulting Engineers	FIDIC	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations	IFPMA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Fertilizer Industry Association	IFA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Foundation for the Promotion of Privatization and Foreign Investments	FPI	IDB.11/Dec.36	IDB.11/6
International Institute of Applied Technologies	IIAT	IDB.14/Dec.24	IDB.14/23
International Institute of Welding	IIW	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
International Measurement Confederation	IMECO	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Multiracial Shared Cultural Organization	IMSCO	IDB.17/Dec.8	IDB.17/12
International Network for Environmental Management	INEM	IDB.15/Dec.11	IDB.15/11
International Organization for Standardization	ISO	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Organization of Consumers Unions	IOCU	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Organization of Employers	IOE	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Organization of Experts	ORDINEX	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
International Professors' Association*	PAM	IDB.10/Dec.21	IDB.10/13
International Savings Bank Institute	ISBI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
International Society for Engineering Education	IGIP	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Statistical Institute	ISI	IDB.10/Dec.21	IDB.10/13
International Technology Information Center	INTERTEC	IDB.15/Dec.11	IDB.15/11
International Union for Cooperation towards Development	UNICOS	IDB.8/Dec.40	IDB.8/14
International Union of Architects	UIA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Union of Food Science and Technology	IUFoST	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies	IULTCS	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations	UATI	IDB.2/Dec.19	IDB.2/5
International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures	RILEM	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry	ICCI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Jeunes Entreprises/Junior Achievement Afrique		IDB.14/Dec.24	IDB.14/23
Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions	ALIDE	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Latin American Association of Food Processors	ALICA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries	ALIFAR	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Latin American Iron and Steel Institute	ILAFA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Latin American Plastics Institute	ILAP	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
Licensing Executives Society	LES	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
Moscow International Energy Club	MIEC	IDB.6/Dec.20	IDB.6/4
Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies	ARPEL	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
NIMTECH		IDB.15/Dec.11	IDB.17/11
Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities	OICC	IDB.11/Dec.36	IDB.11/16
Pan African Union of Science and Technology	PUST	IDB.10/Dec.21	IDB.10/13
Pan American Standards Commission	COPANT	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
"Pio Manzu" International Research Centre		IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Society for International Development	SID	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Society of Chemical Industry	SCI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Soroptimist International	SI	IDB.14/Dec.24	IDB.14/23
Support Centre for Food Development	SCFD	IDB.14/Dec.24	IDB.14/23
Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies		IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Transfrigoroute International	TI	IDB.5/Dec.41	IDB.5/23
Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe	UNICE	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Union of International Fairs	UFI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electrical Power in Africa	UPDEA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5

* Formerly the Professors' Association of Metrologists.

Name of organization	Abbreviation acronym	Authority/ decision	Background information document
Women's International Democratic Federation	WIDF	IDB.4/Dec.45	IDB.4/17
World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises	WASME	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
World Association for Element-building and Prefabrication	WAEP	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5/Add.1
World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations	WAITRO	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
World Coal Institute	WCI	IDB.8/Dec.40	IDB.8/14
World Confederation of Labour	WCL	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
World Council of Management	CIOS	IDB.5/Dec.41	IDB.5/23
World Export Processing Zones Association	WEPZA	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
World Federation of Development Financing Institutions	WFDFI	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
World Federation of Engineering Organizations	WFEO	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
World Federation of Trade Unions	WFTU	IDB.2/Dec.29	IDB.2/5
World Organization of Building Officials	WOBO	IDB.5/Dec.41	IDB.5/23
World Packaging Organization	WPO	IDB.8/Dec.40	IDB.8/14